







## Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.WINE & SPIRIT  
MERCHANTS,

HAVE BEEN APPOINTED AGENTS

FOR MESSRS.

ROBERT PORTER  
& CO.,

BOTTLERS OF THE FAMOUS

BULL DOG  
BRAND

BASS' ALE, GUINNESS' STOUT,

AND

LIGHT ALES.

PRICES:  
PER CASE

"BULLDOG"	8 doz. pts. \$25.	Per doz. pts. \$3.25
"BULLDOG"	4 " qts. \$18. " " qts. \$4.50	
Light Ale	8 " pts. \$24. " " pts. \$3.00	
Champagne Bots.	12 " splits \$27. " " splits \$2.40	
Guinness' Stout	8 " pts. \$24. " " pts. \$3.00	
Do. ....	12 " splits \$28. " " splits \$2.40	

A. S. WATSON  
LIMITED,

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1905.

DEATH.

On 24th September, at Kuling, MARION JOAN, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. EVERARD FRASER, Hankow, aged three years.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1905.

## PEACE TREATY RATIFIED.

The Treaty of Peace concluded between Russia and Japan at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, has been ratified by the Japanese; that was the welcome news flashed over the cables of the world but a few hours ago and published by us in the forenoon. The conditions made public a month ago have already been printed in our columns, and although it has been stated that there were other conditions which would not see the light of day for many a long year yet we learn that Reuter's Agency was recently requested to state on the highest Government authority (1) that there are no secret clauses in the treaty; (2) that there is no secret treaty complementing or supplementing the Treaty as made public; (3) that there is no secret arrangement whatsoever between Russia and Japan.—*L. & C. Express*.

REUTER'S Agency is requested to state on the highest Government authority (1) that there are no secret clauses in the treaty; (2) that there is no secret treaty complementing or supplementing the Treaty as made public; (3) that there is no secret arrangement whatsoever between Russia and Japan. But with the conditions, public or concealed, the world outside has little to do. These concern the belligerent parties, who may be supposed to know better, even than the "man in the street," how their national interests may best be guarded. What does concern us is that a terrible war which has lasted one year, six months and twenty-one days is at an end, and has, moreover, been concluded amid no sense of scenic spectacle or dramatic climax. Months ago all doubt as to the issue were dissipated, and the ascendancy of the Japanese arms was asserted on sea and land without possibility of dispute. But when the war was morally won there was no visible conclusion, and it was mainly through the instrumentality of President Roosevelt that the belligerent nations were induced to appoint plenipotentiaries to settle the terms on which hostilities might be concluded. Two months ago to-day the first meeting of the peace plenipotentiaries was held on board the yacht *Mayflower*, at Oyster Bay, New York, and although at the outset the feeling was generally pessimistic the discovery that M. de Witte, who throughout the war had done his best to stop further hostilities by constant representations to the Tsar, had full credentials to act on behalf of his country, the documents not containing the reservations usual in such papers, this discovery put a somewhat different complexion on the outlook. On August 7th the conference was officially opened at Portsmouth, and after a continued "mark-time" of negotiations there came a report that the proceedings had been stormy in character, more calculated to enrage the relations existing between the two belligerents than to reconcile their differences. On August 26th, the St. Petersburg correspondent of *The Times* reported that, according to the best information, there was little doubt that President Roosevelt's gallant effort in the cause of peace had failed. But the hour is darkest before the dawn. Three days later it was announced that Japan would make fresh concessions to Russia, and a month ago these permitted the declaration of peace which was signed by the Japanese and Russian plenipotentiaries at Portsmouth on the 5th September. And now that the war is over, one must remark upon the news telegraphed by our correspondent to-day as being a happy consummation of the task which President Roosevelt set himself just after the crowning disaster to Russia off Tsushima, and as showing in a remarkable way how the intervention of one determined man may put a term to hostilities even under the most unlikely circumstances.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE French mail of the 5th September was delivered in London on the 4th inst.

THE King has been pleased to approve of Don J. Gascon Gonzalez de Berredo as Consul of Chile at Hongkong.

Mr. Warford Lock, formerly Manager of the Raub Mine, is about to make a tour through Tringganu and Kemaman.

CAPT. T. Y. Greet, lately commanding the battleship *Ocean*, has entered on his duties as Captain of Chatham Dockyard and King's Harbour Master in the Medway.

THE Magistracy this morning presented almost a deserted appearance. There were so few, and those paupers, cases that the time of the magistrates was taxed for the shortest period on record.

A POSTCARD was delivered at the office of the *Rangoon Times* the other evening, which had been nearly ten years in reaching the address, having been posted in London on November 1st, 1895. This, we believe, must be a record. The stamp of the Bombay Sorting Office bears the date of November 20th, 1895. So it has been kicking about India for a three months' holiday.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Tigg, First Assistant of the Hongkong Observatory:

On the 5th at 12.5 p. m. The barometer has fallen at all stations, particularly over N. China.

Pressure is low apparently, over Manchuria, and also over the Pacific, probably to the S. of the Loochou.

Returns from the Japanese stations are, however, lacking. Pressure is highest over Central China.

Gradients are slight to moderate and fresh monsoon may be expected in the Formosa Channel and the N. part of the China Sea.

Forecast—moderate to fresh N. winds; fair.

A COLOSSAL equestrian statue of General Sir Redvers Buller, subscribed for by 50,000 admirers in all parts of the world, was unveiled at Exeter on 6th ult. by Viscount Cobham, Lord Lieutenant of the county.

Sir Ewen Cameron has continued to make excellent progress, and is now able to indulge in grouse shooting for half a day at a time without undue fatigue. Another month of the same progress will see Sir Ewen as well as ever he has been.

A BIG male orang-utang arrived on the 7th ult. at the Zoological Gardens, having come from the Botanic Gardens at Singapore, where he has been in captivity for seven years. As he is used to captivity, strong hopes are entertained that he will do well at the Zoo.

WITH this issue we present our readers with a supplement giving a full-plate picture of the ill-fated French cruiser *Sally* as she lay perched on the rock inAlong Bay before the typhoon of the 27th September, which broke her in two and rendered the saving of the magnificent warship hopeless.

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THE French cruiser *Fougue*, having on board the submarines *Perle* and *Esturgeon*, and escorting six torpedo boats and one torpedo destroyer, should have arrived at Saigon. The *Fougue*, which is making her second trip to the East, is commanded by Capt. Nicol. She has a displacement of 6,000 tons with 1000 horse power; carries 17 guns and has 367 officers and men on board.

THE contract for three patent, slipways to be laid down at Hongkong has been placed with Messrs. S. and H. Morton and Co., Leith. One of these slipways is to be capable of taking up vessels 400 ft. long by 40 ft. beam and of 2,700 tons' weight. The other two are for vessels 250 ft. in length and 40 ft. beam and weighing 2,000 tons. All are to be driven by electric power.

On Aug. 31 Messrs. Hall, Russel and Co., Limited, launched at Aberdeen a steel screw passenger and cargo steamer for the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited, to be employed in the North China trade. The vessel's dimensions are:—Length overall 275 ft.; breadth, 40 ft.; and depth, 22 ft. 10 in.; with a gross register tonnage of about 2,130 tons. The steamer was named *Koon-Shing*.

A CLAIM arising out of the American boycott has been disposed of at Shanghai. The plaintiff was at one time the managing-director of Chang Su-ho Gorden Co., and he claimed Taels 20,000 damages from King Chung-keon on the ground that the latter had injured him by putting the boycott in operation against him, and inciting his native servants to leave his employ. The plaintiff, a Mr. Monser, got judgment for Taels 1,000 and costs.

PROGRAMME of music to be performed by the Band of the 12th Baluchis, on the New Parade Ground, on Monday next, from 4.30 to 6 p.m.:

Overture..... "Flute Burlesque"..... Supp. Manus. "A Phantom"..... Kubler  
Valse..... "Fairwaltz"..... Caroline Gowthian  
Selections: "Reminiscences of England"..... Fred. Godfrey  
Song..... "Good Night"..... Kucken  
Hawaii..... "A Summer's Day"..... Neil Moret  
God save the King

THE annual general meeting of the Hongkong Corinthian Yacht Club will be held at 35, Queen's Road Central (1st floor), on Monday, at 6 p.m., when the following is the business to be transacted.—To adopt balance sheet for the season 1904-1905. The election of officers for the ensuing year. Mr. E. H. Hazeland will move that Rule 13 be amended as follows: "The rudder plate shall not exceed 5/16 of an inch in thickness nor two square feet in area;" and any other business.

A SUGGESTION has recently put forward that Chinese coolies should be imported for labour in Burma. A report, received not long ago from His Britannic Majesty's Consul at Amoy, referring to this proposal, states that, while there is no contract emigration from Amoy, some 70,000 coolies find their way yearly from Amoy to Singapore, whence they are drafted for labour in every direction. All mining in the Federated Malay States is carried on by Chinese coolies from Amoy and neighbouring ports, and natives from Amoy should be well suited for shallow alluvial mining such as is carried on in Malaya. The Consul suggests that full information regarding the terms and conditions on which these Chinese labourers are willing to work in the Federated States would be obtainable from the Protector of Chinese in Singapore.

"AMICUS," writing from Tokio to the *Japan Chronicle* records an incident illustrating a psychological principle that underlies religious enthusiasm of a certain class of missionaries. He records as a fact that during an outbreak of lawlessness in that city these very missionaries were the first to flee for their lives, leaving their sheep behind them. It was only after a strong remonstrance sent to them by their native helpers that they returned to their station, which was then strongly guarded by Imperial soldiers with glittering bayonets set on their muskets. This little story reminds us of an incident which occurred, not a hundred miles from where the muddy Sikiang mingle with the green waters of the Fu River. At this place is a memorial dockyard in charge of missionaries and one day early this summer, just when most "illness" was to be expected, the doors were confronted with a police to the effect that as the hot weather was approaching those in charge had gone to cooler regions for a three months' holiday.

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Forecast—moderate to fresh N. winds; fair.

It is announced that the new Viceroy of India, the Earl of Minto, and the Countess of Minto will sail for India on October 20. This is a day later than that fixed for the departure of the Prince and Princess of Wales for India, but the Viceroy will arrive in Bombay three or four days before the royal visitors, who are to witness some evolutions of the Mediterranean Fleet off Genua. Major F. L. Adam, 1st Scots Guards, has been selected for the appointment of Military Secretary to the new Viceroy.

FRANCHE Indo-China seems to be going through a period of reform activity. We know of the agitation caused in the military circles occasioned by Japan's successes in the war. Now M. Clement, the Minister of the Colonies, has submitted for the signature of the French President a decree for the organisation of the Judiciary in Indo-China. By this a fourth Chamber of the Court of Appeal is constituted to deal specially with appeals respecting natives. It is sought by this to give greater confidence in the law to native population. At the same time native methods of execution will be reformed; the slow death and strangulation will be replaced by decapitation. All corporal punishment is abolished.—*L. & C. Express*.

It is seen that the Bellew-Christie fight created considerable indignation in sporting circles at Tientsin. The *China Review* refers to it as "a faked up fraud" and says that whatever excuse there may be for both Bellew and Christie, the result remains the same, viz., the finish of boxing contests at Tientsin, and the beheading of the good name both men have previously had. Bellew's tactics were inexplicable and Christie's inexcusable, adds the paper; whilst the referee did not hold the confidence of the public and bungled badly the second time Bellew fell down, only beginning to count when some one shouted 'Count.' The *Tientsin Times* says that Bellew was not "playing the game," and as for Christie, it is very regrettable that he, who came to Tientsin with a clean record, should so far forget himself as to strike a man a foul blow. What we have seen of Christie in the ropes at Hongkong, the question of striking a foul blow is very much open to doubt, and especially if the decision on the point rested with a man who can bungle in the counting. Through the medium of the *Tientsin Times* Christie denied having lost his temper or having struck a foul blow, and adds that he does not consider Bellew was down at the time. He further says that he had staked \$1,000 of his own m'ey on the fight, and was not likely, therefore, to do anything to forfeit it. He adds that he has never before hid a foul given against him. Mr. Bellew does not desire to make any public statement, says the *Times*, but his view is naturally the opposite of that above quoted, and is in support of the referee's decision.

LADY BLAKE.

APPRECIATION.

It is in no mere formal manner and with no degree of affection that we (*Ceylon Independent*), to-day bid *au revoir* to Their Excellencies, Sir Henry and Lady Blake, who leave Ceylon on three months' furlough, owing to private reasons into which it would be presumption to intrude. Strictly speaking, we are not correct in coupling her Ladyship with the Governor's holiday, but Lady Blake has so identified herself with her husband in all good works, has manifested such complete sympathy with the aims and aspirations of the people of this Colony, that we may be forgiven our little breach of etiquette. Officially, the wife of the Governor is a cipher without any official standing apart from her husband. Considering the possibilities of good that exist and the zealous manner in which, generally speaking, the wife of the Governor applies herself to improving the existing conditions amongst her own sex it is time that the wife of a Colonial Governor received some official recognition of her acts and drew a separate salary for the good she does. Lady Haweck, Lady Ridgeway and Lady Blake have all earned the deep gratitude of the women of this country by their sympathy and by their efforts to unite the different communities. These attempts may have but met with but partial success in the past, but the fault has not been on the side of the Governor's wife. To Lady Blake, therefore, who has striven as energetically as any of her predecessors to bring about greater union and harmony and who has set such a bright example to lesser luminaries in Society, we say good-bye with feelings of very cordial appreciation for the useful work she has accomplished during the year and nine months that her Ladyship has been in this Island. Her influence has always been exerted for good, she has done her best to encourage those interests and industries, which properly fall within a woman's domain and by her charm of manner, gifts as a hostess and breadth of sympathy which no racial distinctions could narrow, Lady Blake has attained a popularity wherever she has gone and few Governor's wives have travelled so extensively—that cannot but be a source of great satisfaction to her and to Sir Henry Blake.

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On the 4th inst. it was identified to him at the Kowloon Mortuary by J. Patterson and J. Montague, at 2.15 p.m., to-day, that of Victor Brotton, able seaman on the s.s. *Nithsdale*.—Inspector Langley said that about 2 a.m. on the 3rd inst., a report was made by one Charles Everling, of the s.s. *Nithsdale*, to the effect that half an hour previously he and his shipmate Brotton, were sitting on the Praywall, waiting for a boat to take them to their ship. Brotton suddenly jumped into the harbour, and his comrade did not see the body come to the surface. Witness also produced a letter from the captain of the *Nithsdale* to the Harbour Master, dated the 3rd inst., stating that the man Brotton had not returned to his ship and was declared a deserter.—John Patterson, an able seaman on board the s.s. *Nithsdale*, said that this afternoon he was taken to the Kowloon Mortuary, and there identified the body of Victor Brotton, who was an able seaman on the same steamer. He identified the body to P. C. Leinahan, and a doctor of the mortuary was also present.

Inquiry adjourned until 10 a.m. to-morrow.

THE D.S. VIEUX ROAD FIRE.

INQUIRY CONTINUED.

The inquiry into the circumstances attending the fire which took place at No. 39 Des Vieux Road, Central, on the 9th ult., was continued before Mr. F. A. Hazeland this afternoon. Mr. R. A. Harding, appearing on behalf of the owner of the shop, and Mr. H. W. Looker, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, for the insurance companies interested.

Lau Sin Wan, recalled, stated that the coolies were engaged there during the day making all kinds of furniture; they did not sleep there. Some of them used to sleep on the second floor of No. 31 before they ran away. That floor was also stocked with furniture. Before the *s.s.* ran away their wages were paid. There was some electro-plate on the first floor, valued at over \$1,000. On the second floor the plated goods were worth more than \$2,000, or even \$3,000. Witness proceeded to speak of the other goods in the shop and said it was not true that the bulk of the goods on the ground floor were in an unfinished and unpolished condition.

Cheong Shau Ping, an accountant, of Messrs. Fander Weiler and Co., said he had gone through the books produced to ascertain what was the value of the goods stocked at the time of the fire. If the books were correct, this was \$1,276 and of the other things \$4,277. The books were properly kept. The valuation in the books was higher than the ordinary rate in other shops; for instance sofas were valued in the books at \$75, while similar articles were sold at \$50 at other shops.

The inquiry was very adjourned until to-morrow at 10 a.m.

SHIPPING AND MAIL.

MAIL DUE.

## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's.]

## Russia and Thibet.

London, 3rd October.

Col. Kosloff, a Russian general staff officer, has just returned to St. Petersburg from Thibet where he visited Urga and saw the Dalai Lama, whose one sole aim, according to Col. Kosloff, is to secure the independence of Thibet and remove English influence.

## German Trade in the Far East.

A glowing account of the development of German trade in the Far East, which has been published in Berlin, emphasizes the successful competition of German with English shipping and declares that the Germans are ousting the British even from Hongkong, Singapore and the Yangtze valley.

## Chinese in the Transvaal.

NIGHT ATTACKS.

Repeated night attacks by bands of wandering Chinese miners on isolated houses in the Rand are causing grave uneasiness.

## Russia.

THE NATIONAL DUMA.

A ukase orders the immediate preparation of regulations for the election of the national Duma.

## The Japanese Peace Envoys.

Leave Vancouver.

Baron Komura and M. Sato have sailed from Vancouver by the *Empress of India*.

## Japanese and Eastern Corporation.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF JAPAN.

Subscriptions are invited for £1,000,000 debentures of the Japanese and Eastern Corporation formed in London, to invest capital in Japan and the Far East to assist the industrial development of the country.

The Japanese and Eastern Corporation, Limited, was registered in London some three months ago, with a capital of £50,000 in £1 shares, to establish commercial and trading relations with Japan and her dependencies and the Far East generally, to acquire, in connection with Japanese subjects (where necessary), mining, planting, and timber concessions and trading rights in Japan, Korea, Manchuria, Formosa, and other places where Japanese power dominates, or in any other foreign country, and to carry on the business of bankers, capitalists, financiers, merchants, &c. The number of directors is to be not less than two nor more than nine; the signatures are to appoint the first. Qualification, £5,000. Remuneration, £300 per annum (£50 extra for the chairman) and 5 per cent. of the profits available for distribution, divisible. The registered office is 20, Great Winchester-street, E.C.—ED. H.K.T.]

[Straths Times.]

## French Explorer's Death.

London, 26th Sept.

M. Braza, the explorer, whose death was recently announced, was returning to France with the most scathing indictment of M. Gentil, the Administrator of the French Congo.

His accusations were incapacity, maladministration, and the encouraging of gross cruelties.

## British Cotton Growing.

LACK OF MONEY INJURES THE MOVEMENT.

The *Westminster Gazette* learns that the Council of the British Cotton-Growing Association, owing to lack of financial support, has been compelled to cease expenditure on new developments and to curtail expenses generally.

## Congress of Polar Explorers.

The King of the Belgians has initiated a Congress of Polar Explorers to organise international expeditions to both Poles.

The support of all leading explorers has been secured.

## Lord Minto's Secretary.

Colonel Dunlop Smith has been appointed to be Lord Minto's private secretary, and accompanies him to India.

## Norway and Sweden.

London, 27th September.

The Karlstad Agreement confirms the news of Monday. The Arbitration Treaty is renewable in a decade.

A neutral zone along the Swedo-Norwegian frontier is established.

Historic portions of the fortifications are to be allowed to stand.

Both countries appear to be satisfied.

## The Zionists' Territory.

Mr. Lyttleton, replying to Mr. Zangwill, declines to reserve the last African territory which the Zionists refused to take.

## New Russian Cabinet.

The *Nevos Vremya* says a Cabinet, of which M. Witte is to be president, will be formed before the meeting of the new Russian Parliament.

## Revolution in Finland.

Prince Obolensky, Governor of Finland, has informed a deputation that if the revolutionary agitation is increased, the Government will refuse all concessions and resort to vigorous repressive measures.

## French Submarine Boats.

The submersible boat scare in Paris proves to be baseless.

## Finances of Macedonia.

The Embassies have presented to the Porte a Note, including on the establishment of foreign financial control in Macedonia and informing it that the Controllers will arrive at Salonika on 1st November.

## WHANGPU CONSERVANCY.

The agreement of the Whangpu Conservancy Board proposed by China and endorsed by the Diplomatic Body was, after a long delay and discussion, signed on the 27th September, and the River Whangpu will now be properly improved. We (*Shanghai Mercury*) do not have the text of the agreement before us, but so far as we can ascertain the improvement of the Whangpu will be under the joint supervision of the Shanghai, Taotai, and Commissioner of Imperial Chinese Maritime Customs in Shanghai and the expenses thereof will be defrayed by the Chinese Government at the rate of 450,000 taels per annum for twenty years, the income of opium taxes of Szechuan and of Hau-chow-fu of Kiangsu being the security. The new Conservancy Board will have the control of river police, lighthouses, lightship; pilots; buoys and quarantine while it retains the right of giving permission to build hulks, docks, etc., etc. It is also stipulated that the new Conservancy Board has the right to replace private anchorage by public anchorage. The Board has also the right to buy necessary land and sell the land reclaimed. The value of the land to be appropriated will be decided by a commission consisting of three persons, namely, one nominated by the Taotai and Customs Commissioner, second by the consul who represents the nationality of the landowner, and third by the senior consul, and when the consul who represents the landowner's nationality is senior consul the second oldest consul will nominate the third Commissioner.

There was a long dispute on the point whether the value of the land to be appropriated from the Chinese be decided by the above Commission or the Board. Finally, however, it was decided that the Board fix the value of Chinese owned land. Another question was whether prior right over alluvial land be given to Chinese similar to foreign landowners, and it was decided that both Chinese and foreigners have equal rights. The improvement work will be commenced three months after signing of the agreement. The engineers may be appointed and dismissed by the Board; but, the approval of a majority of the diplomatic body is made necessary. The Consular body in Shanghai has the right to propose to dismiss engineers if the Consular body thinks the engineers unfit for the work. The Board must report upon the work and expenses thereof to the Consular body every three months. By this agreement the annex to Article XVII. of the Pence Protocol of 1901 is cancelled. Such is the gist of the new agreement as far as we are able to ascertain. The matter has been entirely decided by the diplomatic body in Peking and Chinese authorities, and the Shanghai public bodies have not been consulted at all although the subject has such an important interest in Shanghai.

## A CONFESSION OF MURDER

COMMITTED AT MANILA.

We have already recorded the fact that a man named John A. Booth had poisoned himself in the Calcutta lock-up, and left a confession of murder with the officials. At the inquest held last month it was stated that the deceased wrote five letters addressed to the Coroner, the Commissioner of Police, Rev. Mr. Martin, of Hastings, to his uncle, and "To all whom it may concern." The latter is as follows:—"I, John Alfred Victor de Lotbiniere Booth, declare and confess in culpable homicide not amounting to murder in Manila, P. I. (Philippine Islands), of shooting Captain H. Ingleton, 22nd Minnesota, U.S.A., on the 27th July, 1899, and was never discovered. Ingleton died almost instantaneously. I have shot him through the head in the San Miguel saloon section. Two days previously we had some trouble over family matters, I having forged his name to a cheque. He threatened to prosecute. To save myself I went to the San Miguel saloon and saw him sitting at the table, I drew upon him and shot him, and in the confusion made my escape. Two days after I was given 48 hours to leave P. I. (Philippine Islands). On account of my connection with the Telephone Committee in Singapore, they had not the slightest suspicion that I was the author of the deed. I left Manila for China, not being quite sure whether the Americans would suspect. I evaded the steamers after arriving at Shanghai. I came overland to this country. Will you be good enough to forward a copy of the letter to General MacArthur, or General Otis, who was then Governor of the P. I. at that time. I think that this would clear up the mystery. I have myself informed Captain Ingleton's relative on the matter. I deeply regret that it should have happened. It was done in a fit of rage on the spur of the moment. I wish the Manila authorities to be informed, whether there is any one else got into trouble for the crime may God forgive me. (Sd.) J. A. Booth, City, 5th August."

MR. W. H. SHELFORD'S REPLY.

To the Editor, *Singapore Free Press*.

Sir.—Your correspondent, a member of the Chamber of Commerce who shunned the open offered him at the General Meeting, still takes shelter in your editorial columns. I do not wish to prolong such a combat. The aspect of the question has not been altered by his last communiqué, but I shall endeavour to answer his conundrums.

He begins by stating that the Straits and India are differently situated and that it would be presumptuous to accept the Indian model. This opinion was not, however, adopted by the Currency Committee, nor by the Government, nor by the public, who all agreed in accepting the scheme to which we are, I repeat, now committed. This collective wisdom may of course be confounded; but a shifting policy is calculated to spell disaster.

Your correspondent argues 5% is more than a sufficient margin if it can be maintained. Exactly. The question is, can it? Silver has during the last two years been as low as 23d. On the 29th of March last it was 26d, to-day it is 28d, a variation of 10% at least in six months, and 30% in two years. No wonder he takes shelter in anony-mousy when he argues 5% is a safe margin for such a metal! It is not so long ago that 1/8 was the rate we were, urged by some to accept, then it was 1/8, now it is 2/8. The fact is the scheme, like that of the Indian Government, was designed "not so much to raise the gold value of the dollar as to prevent a further fall."

Your correspondent asks how long it will take to contract the currency, before finally it

fails bottom, and in the centre a sliding door worked by a lever. When one or more of these doors are opened the coal required falls into the movable buckets which run along under the false bottom; then up a perpendicular tower of great weight, from the top of which the buckets discharge their contents through two massive tubes placed at such an angle that the coal can be easily shot into any desired spot. On reaching the top of the tower the coal is automatically weighed and registered. In each division of the hold the false bottom can be tipped so that every pound of coal can be completely cleared through the opening into the buckets, each of which holds about 100 lbs., whilst the height of the towers will vary so that any kind of vessel can be bunkered. It is claimed for the invention that it can be easily worked by one or two men.

feasible to answer it depends partly upon what action Government may take in calling in their balances. Independently of this the trade of the Colony has enormously increased during the last ten years and appears to be still increasing. Mr. T. H. Whitehead in a memorandum which he submitted to the Currency Committee stated, from figures which he suspect were obtained in Singapore, that the annual excess of import of treasure into the Straits during the twenty-one years ending 31st December 1903 averaged £1,500,000. Given that his data were correct, and that the currency was not redundant we may expect this to be a measure of non-expansion of the currency year by year brought about by the prohibition to import dollars.

I observe that the total imports of treasure exceeded the total exports for the twenty-one years by £3 million. We had at any rate that stock to go on with, if not perhaps another 10 millions into the bargain.

The scheme is to maintain the rate by stopping additions to this stock till a certain rate has been reached. To name a rate which may be exceeded by the silver value would probably mean the collapse of the scheme.

If silver continues to rise the dollar must advance with it in order to escape the melting point, and its advance will be accelerated by the non-expansion of the currency. This contingency may well give us food for thought, "but tribulation worketh patience; and, patience, experience; and experience, hope."

The successful manipulation of exchange by bankers does not appear to me to necessarily mean contraction of currency, so I am unable to answer the last question put by your correspondent. He has adorned his talk and pointed to his moral by instancing some bygone operations in China. The gentleman in question appears to have been dismissed for getting the better of his competitors, which we all know to be a crime in this Colony.—Yours faithfully,

W. H. SHELFORD.

September 27, 1905.

## COMMERCIAL.

## SHANGHAI SHARE MARKET.

Advice from Shanghai, dated 29th September, states:—Business reported—Farmham, Boyd's at Tls. 146 for October. Langkais at Tls. 247 for October, and Tls. 252/255 for December.

Business done direct—China Traders at \$75 to Hongkong. Shanghai and Hongkong Wharfs at \$15 cash, and Tls. 105 for December. Indo-Chinas at Tls. 73 for December. Farmham, Boyd's at Tls. 149 for December. Langkais at Tls. 250 for October, and Tls. 252/255 for December.

## RAUB GOLD MINE.

General Manager's Report for month ending 9 Sept.

The Mine measurements, and assay results of prospecting work show a total of 255 ft. for the period (4 weeks) under review, made up of 29 ft. sinking, 48 ft. driving, and 148 ft. cross-cutting, as against a total of 248 ft. for the previous four weeks.

## MINES.

Bukit Komam.—The main shaft has been deepened a further 6 ft., making the total depth 161 ft., or 19 ft. below the 180 level. This work has been carried out to accommodate ore shoots for automatic filling of the skips, and to provide sufficient room so that sinking may be resumed at any time.

440 ft. Level, Drive North.—This has been a suitable rate for it is necessary to contract our currency and thereby force up exchange. I say it is not necessary, and it is very undesirable. Contraction does not necessarily mean that there are fewer dollars in the Colony, but that they do not circulate. The reason why they do not circulate is the badness of trade generally, and the want of confidence owing to the uncertainty regarding the value of the dollar. How can currency become contracted? Some will say by the ordinary rules of supply and demand, which is doubtless correct to some extent. The chief factors are:—

(1) Increasing the area in which the Straits dollar is allowed to circulate.

(2) General increase in population.

(3) Improvements in the trade facilities and encouragement of the employment of capital from outside.

(4) Manipulation in exchange of a purely speculative character.

Then of course there is the possibility of the dollar being melted. Government will not allow the export of Straits dollars except to a few places such as Horne, Deli and Puket. There was a slight contraction last Chinese new year when \$1,000,000 went to China owing to exchange being temporarily above ours. The Government however stopped further exports. Probably half of these coins have now returned to the Colony. Borneo has so far taken very little. The Deli Tobacco Planters have taken about \$3,000,000, which is more than probable will be returned to the Colony unless the Government do something very soon to make the dollar stable (See the papers).

According to latest statistics the population is not increasing greatly, and both the export and import trades are very bad. On the other hand there is a small amount of foreign capital coming in for the development of Rubber. I would like to ask Mr. Shelford how long he estimates it will take before the currency is sufficiently contracted for fixity to be feasible according to his way of thinking. If it is to be ruled by ordinary supply and demand it may take years, and the longer it takes the more the vitality of the Colony will be sapped.

However, there is a quicker way as the following instance will show. A bank manager in China some years ago when the Mexican dollar was the currency, and when they were not too plentiful, sold largely above his possible requirements, and thereby accumulated all the dollars in the place. When the merchants had to sell their bills to pay for the produce shipped, he would not buy except at twopence above the current rate. The merchants had to accept this rate as none of the other banks had the dollars to pay for bills. The directors of the bank dismissed this manager for obvious reasons. But would Mr. Shelford recommend a similar manipulation to obtain contraction which he thinks so necessary in connection with a fixity of the dollar?

Cross-cutting for filling. 107 ft. of this work has been done.

Slopes.—The following slopes have been yielded our milling supply:—

Above the 340 ft. L. 2—Lode 135 in. wide, and worth 3d. dtw.

Above the 210 ft. L. 3—Lode 56 in. wide, and worth 6 dtw.

Above the 200 ft. L. 1—Lode 44 in. wide, and worth 7 dtw.

Above the 140 ft. L. 1—Lode 79 in. wide and worth 7 dtw.

## BUKIT MALACCA.

No 2 Level, Drive South.—This has been advanced 14 ft., making a total of 177 ft. The lode is 56 in. wide, and assays 9 dtw. There is now a body of slate rising at an angle of 20 degrees from the bottom of the drive, which is displacing the lode entirely. In the back of this level we have one slope, carrying a lode 56 in. wide and worth 9 dtw; 199 tons have been broken and sent to Komam Mill.

No 1 Level, Crosscut W.—To this has been added 22 ft., making a total of 100 ft. At 95 ft. a branch of hard quartzite was met, about 8 in. wide and of low grade.

Crosscutting for filling—14 ft. of this work has been done.

## STOPE MINE.

Main Shaft.—This has been sunk 23 ft., making a total depth of 102 ft. The nature of the rock passed through fairly hard, but good blasting. All timbering is being carried on with the sinking. From the surface 58 tons have been sent to the mill, worth about 4 dtw.

## PLANT AND MACHINERY.

The new electric plant (at the moment of writing—22nd) has just been brought into use. The preliminary trials promise well.

Two new transformers have been added at Komam Shaft, making four in all. It is intended to take transformed current from this station to Bukit Malacca for driving the Huntington mill, preparations for which are in hand. In the mill the old morar box liners have been taken out and replaced by new ones.

## MILLING RETURNS.

BUKIT MALACCA.—No. 1 mill ran 26 days, crushing 5,324 tons of No. 2 mill ran 25 days, surface ore.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1905. [99]

## Intimations.

## THE

## Shipping—Steamers.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.  
AND  
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAV. CO., LTD.  
JOINT SERVICES.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.  
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,  
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA  
AND SUMATRA PORTS.

## EUROPEAN SERVICE.

## OUTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	DUE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"CALCHAS"	7th October.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"DEUCALION"	24th	"
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PINGSUEY"	29th	"
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MENELAUS"	31st	"
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"HECTOR"	6th November.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"GLAUCUS"	14th	"

## HOMeward.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	DUE
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"ALCINUS"	7th October.	
GENOA, MARSEILLES & L'POOL	"AGAMEMNON"	13th	"
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"DIOME"	24th	"
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"MACHAON"	7th November.	
GENOA, MARSEILLES & L'POOL	"CHINGWO"	15th	"
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"KINTUCK"	21st	"
Taking Cargo for Liverpool at London Rates.			

## TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

OPERATING IN CONJUNCTION WITH

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.  
AND TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL  
OVERLAND COMMON POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES  
OF AMERICA AND CANADA.

## EASTWARD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	DUE
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and	"PINGSUEY"	31st October.	
all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, <i>vid</i>			
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"OANFA"	30th November.	

## WESTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	DUE
TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA and	"KEEMUN"	24th October.	
PACIFIC COAST	"MACHAON"	3rd November.	

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1905.

[1]

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

## FOR

## STEAMERS.

## TO SAIL

NINGPO and SHANGHAI	"SHAOHSING"	6th October.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"TAIYUAN"	9th
SWATOW, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN	"KANSU"	10th
MANILA	"TAMING"	10th
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	10th
CEBU and ILOILO	"SUNGKUANG"	11th
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"CHINGTU"	16th

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

\* The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all New Zealand and other Australian Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 4th October, 1905.

[6]

## HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon and staterooms—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA  
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
ZAFIRO	2,540	R. Rodger	MANILA	SATURDAY, 7th Oct., at Noon.
RUBI	2,540	A. H. Notley	"	SATURDAY, 14th Oct., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOME'S & CO.,  
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 30th September, 1905.

[5]

## HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC  
STEAMSHIP CO.

## FOR NEW YORK via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast).

Steamship "ALSTON" ..... 20th October.

For Freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOME'S & CO.,  
General Agents.

Hongkong, 18th September, 1905.

[1]

## BOO CHEONG.

STATIONERY AND PAPER MERCHANT,  
No. 30, Pottinger Street.

He is always on hand, all varieties of Stationery, Printing and Note-Papers, Copying Presses, also Automatic Cyclotype, and Elkins Duplicator.

Hongkong, 21st February, 1905.

[64]

TSANG FOO & CO.,  
COAL MERCHANTS AND STEVEDORES,  
48, DES VRES ROAD.

SHIPS Coaled from alongside at the shortest notice, and with all possible despatch. Prices Moderate. Telephone No. 359. Hongkong, 1st October, 1905.

[64]

## Shipping—Steamers.

## HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "WING CHAI",  
Captain T. AUSTIN, R.M.

THIS Steamer departs from Hongkong on Week Days, at 7.30 A.M., and on Sundays at 8.30 A.M. Departs from Macao on Week Days at 2.30 P.M. and on Sundays at 5.30 P.M., if tide permits.

FARES—Week Days, 1st Class, including Cabin and servant, Single \$3; Return, \$5; 2nd and 3rd Class, \$1; 3rd Class, 50 cents.

Every Sunday will be an Excursion, at the following rates—1st and 2nd Class, Single Ticket, \$1; Return, \$2; 3rd Class, Single, 50 cents, Return, 30 cents; Steerage, 10 cents.

Breakfast, Tiffin and Dinner can be supplied either on Board, or at the Macao Hotel, for returning passengers only, at an extra charge of \$2.

On Sundays, passengers desiring to have a Private Cabin which has accommodation for two or more passengers, will be charged \$3 extra.

First Class Passengers, who do not care to return on the Excursion Sunday, will be allowed to do so the following day (Monday) on production of the Half Ticket. Should the Steamer not run on the Monday, owing to the Boiler cleaning, due notice will be given by the Captain, and the Half Ticket will be available for the following day.

The Steamer is lit throughout with Electricity. The Steamer's wharf at Hongkong is at the Western end of Wing Lok Street.

MING ON & CO.,  
2nd Floor, No. 16, Victoria Street.  
Hongkong, 1st June, 1905.

## STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

Tons Captain

"KWONG CHOW" 1,309 T. R. MEAD.

"KWONG TUNG" 1,248 H. W. WALKER.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening (Sunday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong about 5.30 o'clock every evening (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers, have unexcelled Accommodation for First Class Passengers, and are lit throughout with Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey \$4

Meals ..... \$1 each.

The Company's Wharf is a short distance West of the Harbour Master's Office.

SHUO ON S.S. CO., LTD.,  
YUEN ON S.S. CO., LTD.,  
No. 8, Queen's Road West.  
Hongkong, 23rd August, 1905.

[17]

## TRIPS TO CANTON AND MACAO.

THE Yok On Company's Splendid Steamer

"YING KING",

1,088 tons, Registered.

Captain E. J. Page, will leave Hongkong for Canton every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY

and FRIDAY EVENING, at 8.30 P.M.,

returning to Hongkong every TUESDAY,

THURSDAY and SATURDAY, about 3 P.M.

On SUNDAYS she will make an EXCURSION TRIP to MACAO, leaving Hongkong at 8.30 A.M., and returning from Macao about 7.30 P.M.

The "YING KING" is especially fitted for these runs, is the newest, fastest and most luxuriously furnished steamer on the line and is lighted throughout with Electricity, also hot and cold water is supplied.

FARES:

First Class single Journey to Canton \$3.00

Second " " " 1.50

First class single Journey to Macao 1.00

Second " " " 0.50

Third " " " 0.50

Breakfast, Tiffin or Dinner \$1 each only.

Wines an' Spirits of the best brands are used.

What in Hongkong is at the West end of Wing Lok Street.

The wharf in Macao is the same as the S.P. PERSERVANCE.

For further information, apply to the Office of

YUK ON S.S. CO., LTD.,

No. 216, Wing Lok Street, Hongkong,

or to

MESRS. WENDT & CO., Canton Agents.

S. A. NORONHA, Macao Agent.

Hongkong, 23rd August, 1905.

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REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

## TO NEW YORK,

## TRIED TO KILL QUEEN OF ITALY.

Turin, Italy, Aug. 21.—An attempt has been made to assassinate Queen Margherita, mother of King Victor Emmanuel, who is making a tour of the Alps in an automobile. This news is contained in a telegram received from Costa, at the royal palace of Racconigi, near Turin. Queen Margherita was ascending the St. Bernard in her automobile, accompanied by the Marquise di Villemarque, another lady of the court, and two gentlemen, when the machine suddenly struck against a stone and was overturned. Fortunately no one was injured, but the five occupants were greatly alarmed.

The barricades had been placed at a dangerous turn where it was impossible to see the road more than a few feet in advance. Police in an automobile were following the royal party and at once made an investigation, resulting in the discovery that the barricade had without doubt been placed there to bring about a fatal accident to the queen. Two arrests have been made on suspicion.

## SOCIALISM AND ANARCHY.

Mr. A. George writes in a San Francisco journal as follows:—In to-day's paper appears a brief editorial on the subject of "Socialists," which is eminently fair in spirit, and a very necessary comment. Allow me to add a word as a Socialist of many years' standing that may help the people to a clearer perception of our theory. It is, that not only is Socialism not related to anarchism by any tie whatsoever, but it is the only movement in existence under somewhat varying titles and forms, that has as its sole programme the elimination of the present anarchistic features of society in so far only as they interfere with social efficiency, justice and happiness.

Let it be understood that anarchism is not a menace of the future, but an incubus remaining with us from the prehistoric past, when men knew nothing of order as applied to their mutual activities.

The adoption of the republican principle of government, while of little consequence as confined to its present police functions, has been a distinct step away from anarchism and its logical successor, the paternalism of hereditary monarchy, and an equally clear step in the direction of Socialism. The manufacture and sale of our food supply, our clothes and other necessities, the construction of our homes and the operation of our farms and orchards are still anarchistic activities, though not by any means in the hands of conscious anarchists.

These are far more important "public utilities" than street cars, electric lights and even the transmission of messages, now a time-honored Socialist department.

Socialists are very fond of proclaiming the "rights of the working class" and of how the capitalist must be dispossessed of his power to harm the deserving poor. A careful canvass of the said poor, unfortunately, reveals the very astonishing fact that the majority of them, with all their industry, are the meanest of capitalists in spirit, lacking only the opportunity and capacity to themselves become oppressors.

Socialism, however, being a discovered natural law, rather than an invention, rises superior to the errors of its advocates and proclaims a new deal and greater wealth for all, with no single exception. Meanwhile, let every one who would be a good republican adopt the watchword, "Down with anarchism" that Socialism may triumph.

San Jose, July 9, 1905.

## HUNDREDS DIE OF SUMMER ILLNESS.

London, Aug. 21.—The warm, sunny weather which London continues to enjoy is not without its drawbacks. Though this month is popularly supposed to be the most healthful of the whole twelve, when people generally take their holidays, during the last week something like an epidemic has swept through the various London districts and medical attention has been given to many hundreds for what is called "summer throat." The symptoms in almost every case are common. A hardness of throat is usually noticed, for the first time late at night which develops by morning into a stinging pain and the whole tone of the patient is affected. Sometimes partial deafness results.

"The attack in itself is not dangerous," the opinion expressed by a well-known throat specialist, "but is distinctly unpleasant, and fine weather materially assists in spreading the disease. In my opinion it is beyond doubt due to the myriad of disease germs that are spread over the roads, particularly those that are paved with wood. The best proof of this is that one would be almost unable to find a case of the sore throat in the country districts at the present moment."

Then there is that other "summer complaint," the scourge of the city children, which is unusually prevalent in London this year. Every children's hospital is full and compelled to turn away dying children and tearful mothers daily.

At the Evelyn hospital, where out London sends its tiny sufferers, the kindly matron told a visitor a pitiful story of the overcrowded wards and rejected applicants. At the Great Ormond street hospital the same story was told. "If they go away, they die," said the secretary, "and yet we cannot take them all in. Even when we take them in thirty-six out of every hundred die." The doctors from the Lester institute are studying the cases, hoping to discover the origin and cure of the disease. So far we only know it appears when the euth temperature has reached a certain point. What does that mean? Possible that a certain microbe is hatched out of that temperature. All the summer complaint victims are under two years old!

## GORKY'S STRONGEST RIVAL.

The most striking literary expression of the prevalent feeling in Russia toward the present war has been Leonid Andreiev's work, entitled "The Red Laugh." This powerful presentation—it is rather a tract than a story—of the horrors of the war has spread throughout Europe, the fame of a man who is already known in his own country as a genius scarcely inferior to Chekov and Gorky. Andreiev is a typical product of the unfeeling social conditions of the Czar's country. Born in 1871 in Oryol, he studied law at the universities of St. Petersburg and Moscow, and was graduated in 1897. Three years before his graduation, he attempted suicide. During his student days he wrote a story-writing work, unsuccessful, and his literary career did not begin until 1898, after he had made a failure as a lawyer. His first story appeared in "Novikov's Courier." His first volume of short stories was published, Countess Tolstoy attacked the author in a letter to the Novoye Vremya. She cautioned the reading public against Andreiev's works, denouncing them as "poisonous and dangerous to society." Her words attracted immediate attention to the book, and edition after edition was exhausted with unprecedented rapidity. Since that time Andreiev has written a number of stories which, by the boldness and novelty of the themes and their artistic treatment, have placed him in the front rank of Russian short-story writers. In popularity he is Gorky's only rival in Russia. —From Tales.

## Shipping.

## Arrivals.

Vessel	From	Agents	Date
Tjimahi, Dut. s.s., 2,460, N. de Brouwers, 4th Oct.	Yokohama via Poole	27th Sept.	Gen.-J. C. L.
Ithaka, Ger. s.s., 1,446, Eckhorn, 4th Oct.	Swatow 3rd Oct.	Gen.-H. A. L.	
Evindale, Br. s.s., 2,498, W. Baynes, 5th Oct.	Rangoon 24th Sept.	Rice.—D. & Co., Ld.	
Coromandel, Br. s.s., 2,783, G. M. Montford, R.N.R., 5th Oct.	Vancouver 10th Sept.	Emp. of India.—P. & O. S. N. Co.	
Shoaching, Br. s.s., 1,307, F. D. Northcombe, 5th Oct.	Canton 5th Oct.	Gen.-B. & S.	
Wossing, Br. s.s., 1,157, H. S. Malkin, 5th Oct.	Canton 5th Oct.	Gen.-J. M. & Co.	
Waihara, Br. s.s., 1,167, W. Brown, 5th Oct.	Penang via Singapore and Hoihow	4th Oct.	Gen.-Cheang Taihong.
Victoria, Ch. s.s., 934, J. F. Messer, 5th Oct.	Newchung 24th Sept.	Chelton 26th	
Halian			
Rajaburi			
Tolv, Nor. s.s., 741, I. Enger, 5th Oct.	Hulian		
Toljung 27th Sept.	Timber—Order.		

Cleavering, at Kowloon Dock.

## Steamers Expected.

Vessel	From	Agents	Date
Empire s.s., Manila	G. L. & Co.	Oct. 6	
Sanagambit, Singapore	H. A. L. & Co.	6	
China, Manila	P. M. Co.	Oct. 9	
Lightning, Singapore	D. S. & Co.	Oct. 9	
Benedict, Singapore	G. L. & Co.	Oct. 9	
Athenian, Japan	C. P. R. Co.	Oct. 10	
Princess Alice, Singapore	M. & Co.	Oct. 10	
Bayer, Japan	M. & Co.	Oct. 10	
Lisang, Singapore	J. M. & Co.	Oct. 16	
Emp. of India, Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Oct. 23	
Arabia, Portland	P. & A. Co.	Nov. 2	

in China will be reduced from 2d. to 1d. for each half ounce.

For Mails for Canton, Samshui, Wuchow, and Macao will be closed on weekdays at 7 a.m., and Macao will be closed at 8 a.m., and that for Canton at 9 a.m.

Mails for Nantao, Sanbae, Kongmoo, Kumchuk, Samshui, Wuchow and Canton will every evening at 5 p.m. On Sundays the mails will be closed at 9 a.m.

No mail will be closed for Canton on Saturday evenings.

## VISITORS AT THE HOTELS.

## PEAK.

Aucott, E. F.	Joseph, Mr. and Mrs.
Battie, A.	Kellsall, Major & Mrs.
Battie, M. P.	Lampraki, Mr. & Mrs.
Baptist, Capt. and Mrs.	Louder, Mr.
Brown, D. E.	Martin, R.
Chichester, Maj. A. A.	Mitchell, R.
Clark, Miss	Moss, Mrs.
Clouston, A. N.	Muelle, E.
Cocks, Mr. and Mrs. A.	Ollis, F. B.
Crichton, Capt. and Mrs.	O'Neill, J. L. Hugh
Darling, Col.	Painter, Major & Mrs.
Dixon, Mr.	Parry, Major
Dymock, Lieut. A.	Pollock, K. C. Mr.
Gales, Capt.	Sawer, Capt. and Mrs.
Harker, B. Brotherton	Scheitema, Mr.
Haynes, Col.	Sinclair, V. A.
Holland, F. A.	Sted, Van de
Hepp, Mr. and Mrs. F.	Stokes, Mr.
Holmgreen, Mr. and Mrs.	Truman, Mr. and Mrs.
Howard, W. H.	Uffel, W. von
Hudig, D.	Vandin, Gordon
Jeffries, H. U.	White, Dr. M. I.
	Wilford, F. G.
	Wilkie, John

## CRAGIEBURN.

Adams, F. R.	Smith, E. Grant
Barnett, H. J. O.	Smith, Mr. and Mrs.
Dann, G. H.	Smith, Percy
Fairchild, H. J.	Webb, Mr. and Mrs.
Gaskell, Mr. and Mrs.	Montague, Mrs.
Jameson, P. S.	Mrs. and children
Nicholls, E. A.	Young, J. Ashton

## OCCIDENTAL.

Casperson, S.	Lowe, Mr. and Mrs.
Chandler, F.	Miss, Mrs.
Fischer, Ch.	Munro, Miss A.
Gorcke, Mr.	Neubraun, J.
Hales, G. L.	Olme, A.
Hollmann, A.	Oates, G.
Kampjard, Mrs. G. and	Owen, O. E.
child	
Keyt, Dr. H.	Pararis, E.
Krill, G.	Pile, Mr. and Mrs. A.

Oct. 1st Oct. 4th

Oct. 1st Oct.

## Intimation.

THE HONGKONG FROZEN  
FOOD SUPPLY.

THE following are in Stock:

AUSTRALIAN BEEF, MUTTON,  
LAMB, PORK.  
DAIRY FARM FED-PORK.

## Mail.

THE PEVINGULAR AND ORIENTAL  
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR  
SRI LANKA, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA,  
ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN  
PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND  
LONDON,  
Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA,  
PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMER-  
ICA and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

T. J. Steamship

"NUBIA,"  
Captain F. J. Fox, carrying His Majesty's  
Mail, will be despatched from this for  
MARSEILLES and LONDON DIRECT via  
COLOMBO, on SATURDAY, the 7th October,  
Non-taking Passengers and Cargo for the  
above Ports.

Passes will be received at this Office until 4  
P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and  
Value of all Packages are required.  
For further Particulars, apply to

L. S. LEWIS,  
"Acting Superintendent,"  
11, Avenue, 3rd September 1905.

## To Let.

SHOP TO LET  
IN  
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

HALF THE PREMISES at present occupied  
by the ROBINSON PIANO CO.,  
possessions November 1st.

For Particulars, apply to—

W. BREWER & Co.,  
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1905. [921]TO LET,  
WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

"FOREST LODGE," Caine Road.  
Apply to— H. N. MODY,  
Hongkong, 4th May, 1905. [527]

## TO LET.

N. O. OLD BAILEY,  
Apply to— ARATOON V. APCAR & Co.,  
45, Wyndham Street.  
Hon. Long, 2nd October, 1905. [883]

## TO LET.

NO. 45, KNUTSFORD TERRACE,  
KOWLOON.  
Apply to— THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-  
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 5th September, 1905. [900]

## TO LET.

A BUILDING at CAUSEWAY BAY, at  
present in occupation of the Steam  
Laundry Co., Ltd.  
No. 1, RIFTON TERRACE.  
FLATS in MORETON TERRACE, facing  
Polo Ground.  
OFFICES in course of erection, COM-  
MAUGH ROAD (near BLAKE PIER).  
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS  
GODOWNS: PRAYA EAST.  
Ap— THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-  
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 19th August, 1905. [699]

## TO LET.

NO. 3, MACDONNELL ROAD.  
Apply to— THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-  
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 19th July, 1905. [755]

## TO LET.

GODOWN No. 3, NEW PRAYA, Kennedy  
Tow.,  
Apply to— THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-  
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 27th June, 1905. [692]

## TO LET.

No. 15, PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.  
BEAUTIFULLY situated. Six Fine Large  
Rooms also Bath Rooms and Fine  
Verandah. Spacious Gardens attached.  
Apply to— A. A. DA ROZA,  
20, Connaught Road.  
Hongkong, 15th September, 1905. [934]

## TO LET.

SEMI-DETACHED VILLAS, Two, in  
Garden Road, near the Ferry, with Fine  
Bright and Airy Rooms. GAS and ELECTRIC  
BILLS laid on. Commanding fine view of the  
Harbour.  
Rents very moderate.  
Apply to— H. RUTTONJEE,  
No. 5, D'Aguilar Street.  
Hongkong, 5th June, 1905. [687]

## TO LET.

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD  
REQUISITES.  
&c., &c., &c.

## AND

## ACCESORIES.



## ACHEE &amp; CO.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

## FURNITURE

## DEPOT

## GENERAL HOUSEHOLD

## FOR

## REQUISITES.

## EASTMAN'S

## KODAKS, FILMS,

## AND

## ACCESSORIES.

Telephone 256.

AMATEUR WORK received with CAREFUL ATTENTION.  
Hongkong, 10th May, 1905.

## SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by MOSHER, BENJAMIN, KELLY &amp; POTTER. Corrected to noon; later alterations given in "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT. RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	AVERAGE RETURN BY PERCENTAGE.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
<b>BANKS:</b>								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	50,000	\$25	\$125	\$1,000,000 \$8,000,000 \$250,000	1,702,728	2 1/2-@ exchange 1/10=\$18.66.67 for first half-year 1905	5 1/2	\$15
National Bank of China, Limited	99,025	\$7	\$5	\$200,000	\$41,768	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903	5 1/2	London 1/4 \$8 buyers
<b>MARINE INSURANCES:</b>								
Tanton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,400,000 87,759	\$150,494	\$17 for 1903	5 1/2	\$40
China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited	74,000	\$83.33	\$25	\$350,000 \$150,000 \$350,000 \$371,441	Nil	\$4 for year ended 30.4.1904	5 1/2	\$80 buyers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$15	\$5	\$18,000	11,317,119	Interim of 7/6 1904	5 1/2	11,317,119 \$82 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$100	\$1,800,000 \$30,000 \$372,749	1,207,997	\$15 for 1903	4 1/2	\$70 buyers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$60	\$5,000 \$5,800 \$1,000,000 \$218,933 \$24,241	\$486,284	\$12 and \$3 special dividend for 1903	8 1/2	\$172
<b>FIRE INSURANCES:</b>								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,200,505	\$349,047	\$6 dividend & \$1 bonus for 1903	8 1/2	\$87 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$5,000 \$261,638 \$88,041	\$8,832	\$1 for 1904	5 1/2	\$40 sellers
<b>SHIPPING:</b>								
China and Man's Steamship Company, Limited	50,000	\$25	\$25	\$5,000	\$8,832	\$1 for 1904	5 1/2	\$18 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$50	\$50	Nil	Nil	\$3 for year ended 30.6.1905	10 1/2	\$12 sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Nagao Steamship Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$15	\$5	\$18,000	180,4	\$1 for first half-year 1905	7 1/2	\$17
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000 \$1,000	1,441	12/-@ 1/10=\$6.29.51 for 1904	6 1/2	895 sellers
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	100,000	\$5	\$5	\$25,000	43,762	Interim of 11s. 2 for 1905	7 1/2	11s. 59
"Bell" Transport and Tramway Company, Limited	100,000	\$1	\$1	\$44,116	258,852	Interim of 11s. 1/4 (Coupon No. 5) for 1904	8 1/2	21/- sales
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$5,000 \$24,357	1,939	\$1.80 for year ending 30.4.1905	5 1/2	\$25 sellers
Straits Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000 \$110,153 \$98,000 \$105,470	121,231	\$10 for 1904	7 1/2	\$142 buyers
Jalau Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$18,000	1,433	Interim of 11s. 2 for 1905	7 1/2	11s. 29
<b>REFINERIES:</b>								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$450,000 \$150,000	\$42,812	Interim of \$10 for 1905	10 1/2	\$250 sellers
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	Nil	\$85,087	\$1 for 1897	5 1/2	11s. 68
Terak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	\$10	\$10	\$100,000	11,635	11s. 2 for year ending 30.9.04	5 1/2	
<b>MINING:</b>								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	\$1	\$1	\$40,000 \$12,289	\$7,820	Interim of 11s. 1/4 (No. 4)	5 1/2	11s. 9 buyers
Oriental Consolidated Mining Company, Limited	500,000	G. \$10	G. \$10	none	G. \$672,093	Interim of 50 cents (gold) for 1905 (No. 5)	5 1/2	G. \$17
Hub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	10,000	\$1	\$1	\$4,873	\$8,745	11s. 12 of 11s. 1/4=8 cents	5 1/2	\$4
<b>DOCKS, WHARVES &amp; GODOWNS:</b>								
Farnham (S. C.) Boyd & Co., Limited	15,200	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$1,100,000	11s. 34,924	Final of 11s. 8 making 11s. 13 for 1904/5	9 1/2	11s. 150
Fenwick (Gen.) & Co., Limited	12,000	\$25	\$25	\$20,000 \$250,000	55,577	\$2.75 for 1904 on old capital	7 1/2	\$27
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	40,000	\$50	\$50	\$58,473	29,422	Interim of 82 for 1905	4 1/2	\$104 buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, I.d.	0,000	\$50	\$50	\$30,000 \$41,500	501,332	\$0 for first half-year 1904	7 1/2	\$86
New Amoy Dock Company, Limited	6,000	\$61	\$61	54,500	548	\$1 1/2 for 1903	7 1/2	\$17 sellers
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company	32,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 487,110 Tls. 59,880	11s. 10,713	Interim of 11s. 6 for 1905	6 1/2	11s. 187 buyers
Yangtze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited	2,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 17,500	2,762	11s. 18 for 1904	9 1/2	
<b>LANDS, HOTELS &amp; BUILDING:</b>								
Actor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	310,000	\$25	\$25	\$14,516	30,028	52 for year ended 30.6.1905	9 1/2	\$28 buyers
Actor House Hotel, Limited (Tientsin)	7,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 34,000	1,800	Final of 11s. 5 making 11s. 9 for 1904	12 1/2	11s. 138
Central Stores, Limited	6,000	\$15	\$15	\$12,500	51,502	50 cents for 1904	12 1/2	\$100
Do. (Founders) (New Issue)	123	\$15	\$15	51,502	51,745	Preferential of 7 per cent for 1904	12 1/2	\$7
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	564,975	10,126	\$1 for first half-year 1905		